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PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL  
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ARGIVE HERAEUM.

The inscriptions here given are intended as a continuation of those published in this JOURNAL, Vol. IX, p. 351 ff., by Professor J. R. Wheeler. No. XVI is the inscription which he intended to publish under the designation, No. XII. These are all now in the Central Museum at Athens. The fragments of stamped tiles given at the end of the article are supplementary to those already published by me in the same issue of the JOURNAL, p. 340 ff.

XII.

This inscription holds the first place in importance among all the inscriptions on stone hitherto found at the Heraeum, both because it is undoubtedly the oldest and because it is so preserved that it may be read entirely. It is cut in a massive block of limestone which formed the upper part of the *stèle*, the shape of which is so peculiar that a cut of it is here given, Its

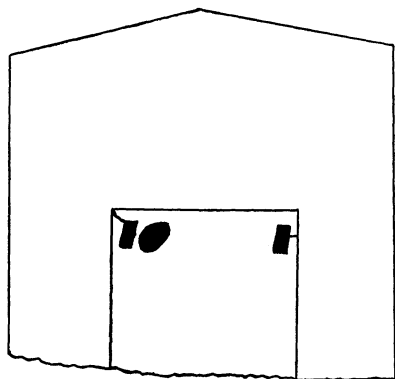


FIG. 1.—STELE FROM THE ARGIVE HERAEUM.

dimensions are: thickness, .28 m.; height, from apex to the

break at the bottom, .44 m.; height at right side, .37 m.; at left, .34 m.; breadth, .39 m. Below the inscription there is a rectangular depression .22 m. wide and .005 m. deep. The letters vary in height from .012 m. to .02 m. There is great irregularity in the spacing of the letters as well as in the direction of the lines, where the irregularity seems almost affected. For example lines 4 and 6 turn and run down the edge of the *stele* at right angles to the direction of the rest of the inscription, apparently not from the desire to avoid breaking a word, for this was surely done at the end of line 2, if not at the end of line 1.

The stone was brought to the Central Museum from Argos in the winter of 1893-94 with several others mentioned by Professor Wheeler as lying at Argos. Whether it was found in the excavations of 1892 or of 1893 I am not able at present to ascertain, but as it was apparently not seen by Professor Wheeler, I infer that it was found at the close of the work in 1893, after he had made up his inventory. I am also uninformed as to the exact spot of its discovery.

ΑΣΤΙΙΑ:ΚΑΙΘΟΓΕΤΑΜΟ  
 ΙΡΑ Α< = ΡΑΣΤΑΣΑΡΑΦ  
 ΑΞΙΑΡΟΜΙ ΑΜΘΝΕΣ:ΤΟΙΔ  
 ΤΥΡΓΑΛΙΟΝ:ΔΥΜΑΝΕΣ:ΑΦΡΕ  
 ΪΥΣΜΕΝΕΣ:ΘΥΗΕΝΣ  
 ΙΡΙΣΤΟΔΙΜΟΣ:ΘΥΡΝΑΦ  
 ΑΜΘΙΡ ΟΣΙΓΑΝΘΥΡ  
 ΑΞ

ἀστάλα : καὶ ὁ τελαμὼ  
 ἰ]αρά [τ]ᾶς [ῥ]ῆρας : τᾶς Ἀργε  
 [ί]ας : ἱαρομνάμονες : τοῖδε  
 ῥργαλίων : Δύμανς : ἀφρήτευε  
 Ἀλκαμένης : Ἄλλεύς  
 Ἀριστόδαμος : Ῥρνάθιος  
 Ἀμφίκ[οιτ]ος : Πανφύλ  
 ας

The surface of the stone is slightly chipped at both edges. Room is found in this battered space for Θ at the beginning of line 1, but at the end there is no room for the N which might be

expected. Neither can this N find a place at the beginning of line 2, where there is only room for I. The rough breathing,  $\Theta$  was apparently not used before *ιαρός* as is seen by the clear case of *ιαρομνάμονες*, line 3.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of line 3, I must have been crowded in, since the diphthong is used in the very oldest inscriptions.<sup>2</sup> In line 4 the first letter may be  $\Pi$ , as all traces of horizontal lines, except of the top one, are doubtful. The fourth letter is almost certainly F, as the surface is smooth where the right-hand limb of a  $\Pi$  would naturally appear.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, if such a limb had the length which it has in *Πανφύλας*, line 7, it would have run into the A immediately below it. *Πυρφαλίων* is a not unattractive conjecture, as a diminutive from *Πυραλῖς*, a kind of bird, which in Hesychius is written *Πυρραλῖς*, where the second *rho* seems to point to an original *digamma*. Neither *Ῥρφαλίαν* nor *Πυρραλίων* appears to be known.

In line 7, *Ῥμφί[ριτ]ος* would be a natural suggestion, but there seem to be reasonably clear traces of an *omicron*, as well as of the other two letters which have been included in brackets.

There are many interesting peculiarities of form in the letters of the inscription. The most striking is the second *omicron* of *ιαρομνάμονες*, line 3.<sup>4</sup> It is evident at a glance that even apart from this *omicron*, which is probably an accident, we have an inscription venerable for its antiquity.  $E=\eta$ ,  $o=\omega$ ,  $\tau=\lambda$ , indeed run on in Argos to the end of the 5th century. But we find besides these usages  $\varnothing=\delta$ ,  $R=\rho$ ,  $V=\nu$ ,  $\Phi=\phi$ ,  $\Theta$ =rough breathing, the *digamma*, and perhaps, more important than all these, the punctuation of the words with three dots in perpendicular

<sup>1</sup> For *ιαρός* as a *ψιλόν* in Doric, see AHRENS, *Dial. Dor.* § 4. 3.

<sup>2</sup> RÖHL. *IGA.* 33, 42.

<sup>3</sup> The only other possibility, since *gamma* has the form  $\Lambda$ , line 2.

<sup>4</sup> This would pass without question for a simple error of the stonemason, but for the fact that an inscription connected with the frieze of the treasury of the Cnidians at Delphi, which probably belongs to the 6th century B. C., has three *omicrons*, all crossed in the same way. M. HOMOLLE, who had already pronounced in favor of an Argive artist for this frieze on the ground of the Argive *lambda* in the inscription, was inclined to see in this crossed *omicron* of our inscription a corroboration of his view. But since a careful scrutiny of all the other *omicrons* of our inscription fails to discover any cross marks, the interpretation of this one case as the survival of an Argive peculiarity seems precarious.

lines.<sup>5</sup> It may be added that M and N show very oblique lines in place of the later perpendicular ones. In the former letter the middle lines in several cases fail to meet at the bottom. *Alpha* also, which in the main looks tolerably late, has in one or two cases the cross bar quite far from horizontal. Forms like Δύμανς<sup>6</sup>, also, and Πανφύλας<sup>7</sup> look old. In view of all these features it would seem rash to put our inscription much, if any, later than 500 B. C.

The dialect is Argive Doric, pure and simple. The names Alkamenes and Aristodamos have also a good Doric ring to them.

The contents of the inscription is a list of four Hieromnemons, one from each tribe, the name of which is appended. *Ἱερομνήμονες* was the usual name for the board having charge of temple affairs, not merely at Delphi, where the usage is perhaps best known, but in many other places as well. For the Heraeum it is seen also in No. XVI and in Wheeler's article, Nos. IV and IX. The inscription is interesting as affording the earliest mention of the names of the four Doric tribes. These are sufficiently well attested in later times for Argos and for various Doric communities connected with Argos.<sup>8</sup> The editors of the inscription in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, vol. ix, p. 350 remark: "Jusqu' ici les inscriptions du Péloponnèse qui donnaient les noms des tribus argiennes dataient toutes de l' époque impériale; il y a quelque intérêt à les retrouver dans un document qui remonte, selon toute vraisemblance au III<sup>me</sup> siècle avant notre

<sup>5</sup> We have become accustomed to find this method of punctuation in some of our very oldest pieces which are best known, *e. g.* RÖHL, *CIA.* Nos. 5, 37, 41, 42 (these last three from Argos), 68, 119 (Olympia bronze), 321, 322 (Galaxidhi bronzes).

<sup>6</sup> AHRENS, *Dial. Dor.* § 14 puts this retention of the combination *νς* as a peculiarity of Argos and Crete. *Τῖρυνς* is a case in which it has survived to the present time (*cf.* KÜHNER-BLASS, *Grammatik*, I, p. 257).

<sup>7</sup> In the Argive inscription given by FOUCAUT in LE BAS, *Péloponnèse*, No. 116<sup>b</sup> *ἄ φυλά τῶν Παμφυλᾶν* (Foucart, *Παμφύλαν*!!), we have this form instead of the later form in *os*. Unless all single signs of age in alphabetic forms are illusive our inscription must be at the very least a half a century earlier than the one published by LE BAS, *Voyage Archéologique*, II, 3<sup>1</sup>, No. 1, and put by him in 417 B. C. Of this we shall speak later.

<sup>8</sup> GILBERT, *Griech. Staatsalter.*, II, p. 77, and the references there given. Also BCH. IX, p. 350; v, p. 217 (Kos); VIII, p. 29 (Kalymnos).

ère." But our inscription is at least two centuries older than the one in question.

The Hyrnethians are not so frequently mentioned as the other three tribes, and are regarded as a later addition to these original three tribes,<sup>9</sup> the name indicating perhaps an incorporation of a non-Doric element<sup>10</sup> into the community, a fact which was concealed under the myth of Hyrnetho, the daughter of Temenos, marrying Deiphontes. But the addition of the Hyrnethians cannot have been very late, for our inscription shows them in such good and regular standing that they are not even relegated to the last place in the catalogue, as is the case in the inscription just mentioned.

To the name of the Hieromnemon who is mentioned first is appended the word ἀφρήτευε. By good fortune this very word without the *digamma* is preserved in Le Bas, *Voyage Archéologique*, No. 1, of the inscriptions from Asia Minor (*SGD.*) 3277<sup>11</sup>. The passage runs as follows: ἀρήτευε Λέων βωλᾶς σεντέρας. Le Bas translates: "était prêtre du second senat," and adds the following comment: 'Αρήτευε, qui, bien qu'il manque dans tous les lexiques, se deduit très-bien du même radical qu' ἀρητήρ et ἀρήτειρα, regardés tous deux jusqu' ici comme exclusivement usités dans le dialecte ionien."<sup>12</sup>

In an inscription of the Hellenistic period from Mycenae, published by Tsountas in the *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1887, p. 156, lines 4 and 5, are given ἀρίστευε δαμιουργῶν Δελφίων. The face of the stone is very much defaced so that certainty is hardly attainable, but Tsountas is now convinced that the real reading is not

<sup>9</sup> STEPH. BYZ. s. v. Δυμᾶν: — φυλὴ Δωριέων. ἦσαν δὲ τρεῖς Ὑλλεῖς καὶ Πάμφυλοι καὶ Δυμᾶνες ἐξ Ἑρακλείους, καὶ προσετέθη ἡ Ὑρνηθία ὡς Ἑφορος ἀ. It is worth noting that in the inscription given in KABBADIAS, *Fouilles d'Epidaure*, No. 234, of the latter part of the 3d century, in a list of 151 Megarian names, only Hylleis, Pamphyloi and Dymanes appear. Perhaps the Hyrnethioi had not been added in Megara. The old triple division appears in HEROD. v. 68. Some would find it also in Δωριεὺς τριχάκες, HOM. *Od.* XIX, 177.

<sup>10</sup> ROSCHER, *Lex. Myth.*, p. 982.

<sup>11</sup> This inscription from Smyrna, which records a favorable verdict of the Argives for the Kimolians in an arbitration between them and the Melians, must have been transported from Kimolos by some ship carrying Kimolian earth to Smyrna. See LE BAS, *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Voyage Arch.*, II, 32, p. 6.

ἀρίστευε but ἀρήτευε. The *eta* is to be sure in this case very broad. Dr. A. Wilhelm, who decides that this alone can be the reading, reinforces it by the consideration that in the prescript of another edict published with this one, we have ἀρητ, which can only be restored as ἀρήτευε.

In all these cases one might be tempted to connect the word with the stem *φρε*,<sup>13</sup> and make it designate the "speaker," or in other words the chairman of a board. We may then think of Hyralion as the president of the board of Hieromnemons.

The word τελαμών or τελαμώ, line 1, is difficult of explanation. We have come to associate the word with Caryatids and Atlantes, but it is almost certain that this association will not hold here. We shall probably come to the proper explanation by taking as our starting point an inscription from Varna (*CIG.* II, 2056), at the end of which the following provision is made: τὸν δὲ ἱεροποῖδον ἀναγράφαι τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦτο εἰς τελαμῶνα, καὶ θεῖναι εἰς τὸ ἱερόν. With this may be associated another from Mesambria (*CIG.* 2053<sup>b</sup>), which closes with a like provision: τὸν δὲ ταμίαν ἀναγράφαντα τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦτο εἰς τελαμῶνα λευκοῦ λίθου ἀναθέμεν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. One can hardly hesitate to say that τελαμών here appears to be the equivalent in Thrace for στήλη in Attica, where the latter word occurs constantly in the phrase prescribing the setting up of inscriptions, a phrase which except for this difference is exactly the same as in the two inscriptions cited. But our inscription mentions στήλη and τελαμών as two separate things, so that we have not yet arrived at a complete explanation. The case seems at first sight to be complicated somewhat by a third inscription from the same region as the first, and now preserved in the Museum at Odessa (*CIG.* 2056<sup>d</sup>), where the phrase is: [ἀναγράφαι εἰς σ]τήλην λευκοῦ λίθου [καὶ] ἀνα[θεῖναι αὐτὴν ἐπὶ τελα]μώνος. The inscription then proceeds to speak of [τὸ ἀνάλωμα εἰς τὴν] ἀνάθεσιν τοῦ τελαμώνος.<sup>14</sup> It is this inscription which leads us to the light. Τελαμών is restored to its function as a support in a way which fits our inscription very well. In regions where marble was scarce one may well suppose that an inscribed marble *stèle* might be inserted into a larger

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *φράτρα*, ROEHL, *IGA.* Nos. 110, 112.

<sup>14</sup> There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the readings given are the correct ones, although much depends on restoration.

local stone, which might then not inaptly be called a *τελαμών*. It must be conceded that *CIG.* 2053<sup>b</sup>, where the *τελαμών* itself is of marble, affords difficulty. But it may be that even with the *origin* of the word *τελαμών* as here proposed, the two words come to be used in some quarters interchangeably.

It will be seen by the cut, p. 42, that something was inserted into our massive block. There are dowel-holes on the right and left at the top of the rectangular depression to which probably two others at the bottom, now broken off, corresponded. The one at the left measures .07 m.  $\times$  .02 m., the one at the right .06 m.  $\times$  .02 m.; both about .03 m. deep. These probably served to receive metallic dowels, inasmuch as they are provided with little channels for pouring in the lead when the inserted object was *in situ*, the channel on the left running obliquely to the upper corner of the depression, and that at the right running horizontally to the edge of the depression. Besides the dowel-holes there is an equally deep irregularly round hole about .12 m.  $\times$  .07 m., which may also have served to hold some strengthening dowel. That the insertion was original, and not connected with some subsequent use of the block, is proved by the fact that the lines of the inscription are shaped with regard to it, coming in around it to the right and to the left. The object inserted cannot have been a statue, nor a *stele* to which this block served as a horizontal base, for in that case this inscription would have been hidden from view, except to one standing so as to read it sideways or bottom upwards. Probably we have the *τελαμών* into which was inserted a *stele* either of marble or bronze with an inscription of greater length and importance than the one which we have here. This served merely as a bill-head to the real contents of the inscription. It should be noted that at Argos marble was not at hand, and that most of the inscriptions found there, including all here given except No. XVII, were cut in the local limestone which was a most unsatisfactory material. The veins of the stone and the cracks which come with age reduce one who will now read them to absolute despair.<sup>15</sup> In this case even at a very early date a good piece of marble may have been imported for an important inscription.

<sup>15</sup> No. XVI is a good example of this difficulty of reading, although the surface is not badly broken.

## XIII.

Found in the West Building, close to the wall at the s. w. corner, April 2, 1894. The stone is irregularly broken with an inscribed surface about .31 m.  $\times$  .12 m., and is about .12 m. thick. The letters are .005 m.—.007 m. high, very regular, and remarkably well preserved. They have no ornamentation except that the strokes are generally broadened a little at the end. The inscription may belong to the third century, but probably to the fourth, and is a fine example of careful cutting.<sup>16</sup>

- 1 ΩΦΕΛΙΩ  
 ΞΩΚΡΑΤ  
 ΞΩΚΡΑΤ  
 ΤΕΛΛΕΑΛ
- 5 ΑΝΘΙΔΑΔΕ  
 ΞΩΤΗΡΙΔΑΙ  
 ΞΥΝΕΤΑΝΓΟΙ  
 ΩΙΒΙΟΝΞΩΚΡΑ  
 ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΙΑΝΔΑΜ
- 10 ΜΙΚΥΛΙΩΝΑΞΩΓΑΓ  
 ΜΟΞΧΙΩΝΑΡΧΕΚΡ  
 ΠΙΞΤΑΝΦΙΛΩΤΙΞΡ  
 ΞΩΚΡΑΤΕΙΑΝΦΙΛΩΤΙ  
 ΓΑΘΩΝΑΝΛΥΑΡΧΟΣ
- 15 .. ΜΟΞΘΕΝΕΙΑΝΝΙΚΟΙ  
 ... ΤΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΑΝΕΠΙΚΡΑ  
 .... ΟΝΘΕΡΞΙΩΝΔΑΙΦΕ  
 ... ΝΑΝΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΑΓΑΓ  
 .... ΑΝΕΠΙΚΛΗΞΔΙΦΩΝΥΞ
- 20 ..... ΔΑΜΟΞΘΕΝΗΞΔΙΦΩΝ  
 ΞΥΡΑΓΑΙΟΝΙΞ  
 ..... ΝΑΡΙΞΤΟΓΕΛΙΞΚΕ  
 ..... ΚΕΤΟΞΚΛΕΙΟΛΙΞ  
 ..... ΞΑΝΑ
- 25 ..... ΙΑΛ

<sup>16</sup> Yet the first *alpha* in *Νάαρχος*, line 14, has no cross-bar which makes the words look like 'Αγαθώναν Δάαρχος, an impossible combination. The first *epsilon* in *Δαμοσθένειαν* in the next line also lacks the middle stroke.

- 1 Ὀφελίω[να  
    Σωκράτ[ειαν  
    Σωκράτ[ειαν  
    Τελλέα Λ  
 5 Ἀνθίδα Δο  
    Σωτηρίδα Ι  
    Συνέταν Γοι  
    Σόβιον Σωκρά[τεια  
    Ἀφροδίταν Δαμ[οκράτεια  
 10 Μικυλίωνα Σωπα[τρίς  
    Μοσχίωνα Ἀρχεκ[ράτεια  
    Πίσταν Φιλῶτις Πο  
    Σωκράτειαν Φιλῶτι[ς  
    [Ἀ]γαθῶνα Ναύαρχος  
 15 Δα]μοσθένειαν Νικομ[άχη  
    Ἀρι]οτοκράτειαν Ἐπικρά[τεια  
    . . . . ον Θερσίων Δαῖφό[ντης  
    . . . . ναν Φιλοκράτεια Παλ  
    . . . . . αν Ἐπικλῆς Διφωνουσ[ίαν  
 20 . . . . . Δαμοσθένης Διφων[υσίαν  
    . . . . . Σύρα Παιονίς  
    . . . . . ν Ἀριστόπολις Κε  
    . . . . . κετος Κλε[όπ]ολις  
    . . . . . σαν Ἀ  
 25 . . . . . ιλυ

We have here simply a list of names, some in the nominative and some in the accusative. On the left where the original edge of the stone is preserved we seem to have an accusative at the beginning of each line. The first case in which we get two consecutive names, line 12, the second name is in the nominative. In line 14 it is the same, and so on apparently to the end. We do not find an opportunity to test whether the third name is an accusative, thus making a regular alternation until we reach line 21. This line, however, is peculiar in having a little blank space each side of the preserved letters. It is possible that before Σύρα an accusative stood, separated by an interval slightly larger than usual. Παιονίς (which has a space after it for more than two let-

ters) is doubtless an epithet of *Σύρα*, and so does not break the alternation. Line 23 is the only one which seems to do this, since *-κετος* is probably the ending of a name in the nominative; and *Κλεόπολις* which follows seems to be a second name in the nominative. It is also difficult to get a name short enough to precede *]κετος*, supposing this were the ending of an accusative, when only seven letters in all are lacking.

The inscription may be a record of emancipation of slaves, with the slaves' names in the accusative and the owners' names in the nominative. In such documents, at Delphi and elsewhere, women's names generally outnumber men's names by more than two to one.<sup>17</sup> In this list the proportion of women's names is even larger.

While some of the names are unusual, none of them are strange enough to be remarkable. *᾽Οφελίων* is interesting as occurring again in different shape in No. XIV. It is perhaps a favorite in Argolis, as it appears in *SGD.* 3269, 3341, 3401.

The persistence of the *digamma* in *Διφώνου*, which occurs twice, and the Doric ending *a* for the first declension names, show some retention of old style, and caution us against assigning too late a date to the inscription.

#### XIV.

Found towards the close of the excavations of 1894, with no exact record as to the spot. Of irregular shape, about .40 m. long and .19 m. broad, .08 m. thick. Letters of the same size as those of No. XIII, .005 m.—.007 m. and almost of the same form.<sup>18</sup> The surface is so badly worn away that but little can be made of the inscription, and that little only on the left side.

Only a few proper names result from the most careful scrutiny, hardly enough to make it profitable to add a transcription in small letters. Since the differences between the letters of this inscription and those of No. XIII were at first hardly discernible, and since this stone had no original edge preserved, it seemed as if it might belong to the same inscription. The

<sup>17</sup> SMITH, *Dict. of Antiq.*, II, 61<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>18</sup> M is somewhat broader with the upright bars more perpendicular. O is somewhat smaller.

- 1           ΝΑΞ ΜΙΑΙΛ  
           ΟΛΟΞ ΛΥ...ΟΞ  
           Α ΑΡΧΕΜΑΧ  
 5           Α ΨΙΛΕΙΑ Δ                           ΦΙΛ  
           ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΞ ΝΑΥΓΛΙΑ \_  
           Α ΛΑΚΩ ΛΥ Α                           ΤΟΛ  
           Α ΑΙΡΙ  
           ΑΤΗ  
           Ξ  
 10           ΡΑΤ                                           ΕΥΞ  
           ΑΦΑΗΞ Ε  
           ΞΩΞΤΡΑ \_  
           ΑΡΙΤΑ . ΑΡΙ  
           ΛΥΞΙΞ  
 15           ΑΓΑΘΩ  
           ΚΛΗΓΟΡΑ Γ  
           ΧΙΓΓΑΓ  
           ΚΛΕΙΔΑΟΚΛ  
           ΠΠΟΞ ΚΛΕΟ  
 20           ΟΝΟΦΕΙΛΛ  
           ↓ ΗΞ ΚΛΕΟ...ΛΙΔΑ  
           ΑΙ ΓΨΙΜ...ΑΜΥ  
           Ν ΑΡΑΧΝΑΣ  
 1           νας Μι  
           ωνος Λύ[αρχ]ος  
           α 'Αρχεμάχ[α  
           α Φιλεία Δ                           Φιλ  
 5           'Αριστόπολις Ναυπλία  
           α Λακώ Λυ...α...τολ  
           α Αίρι  
           ατη  
           σ  
 10           ρατ                                           ευσ  
           αφαης 'Ε  
           Σωστράτ[α  
           Χάρिता 'Αρι[στόπολις  
           Λυσισ[τράτα

15                   'Αγάθων  
                    Κληγό[ρ]α Π  
                    'Αρ]χιππα  
                    κλείδα 'Οκλ  
                    \*Αρχι]ππος Κλεό[πολις  
20                   ον 'Οφελλ[ίων  
                    νης Κλεο[πο]λίδα  
                    αιπειμ . . . 'Αμυ[κλαῖος  
                    ν 'Αράχνας

thickness of the stone would not be an insuperable objection, as both fragments are extremely uneven at the back. Furthermore while most of the names which can be made out with certainty are in the nominative, we have *Χάρिता* in line 13 and an accusative ending apparently at the beginning of line 20. Even the two consecutive nominatives in line 5, which may be regarded as certain, although this is one of the most worn places of the stone, are paralleled in No. XIII as we have seen. Some of the names are also the same, as *'Αριστόπολις* (5), *'Αγάθων* (15), perhaps *Κλεόπολις* (19, 21), and in different form *'Οφελλίων* (20).

But even the slight differences in the letters mentioned above taken together with the different thickness of the stones make it safer to treat the two pieces as belonging to different inscriptions.

We seem to have genitives also in this inscription as —*ωνος* (2) *'Αράχνας* (23) *κλείδα* (18). Of these, however, only the last seems reasonably certain, as the first may be —*ωνος*, a nominative ending, and in 23 we may have *'Αράχνα* followed by a name beginning with Σ.

Line 22 which shows several letters at the beginning hard to combine into any proper name may contain something else than names, but this is doubtful. After this line there is space for another, which was left blank.

## XV.

A small irregular piece .07 m. from top to bottom, .18 m. wide, of about the same thickness as No. XIV. The letters also are identical, so that in spite of different weathering<sup>19</sup> it is not

<sup>19</sup> This piece is so reddened that it seems at some time to have been exposed to fire.

unlikely that it formed a part of the same inscription. It was found at the close of the work in 1894. A small piece of the surface at the right, about .04 m. square, is now detached. But the two fragments fit so perfectly that there is no doubt that they belong together.

Κ Ε Ι

\ Κ Ι Ο Ν Α Ρ Ι . . . . . ! Μ Α Χ

Φ Ι Λ Ω Ν Ι Δ Α Ν Φ Ι . . . . . ' Ο

Π Ι Ξ Τ Α Ν Α Ν Θ Ι Γ

Ρ Υ Ξ Ι Γ Γ Ο Ν Ξ ∘

Ν

Κ Ε Ι

Φυλ]άκιον Ἀρι[στώ Ἀρχ]εμάχ[ου

Φιλωνίδαν Φι[λωτίς] Χο

Πίσταν Ἀνθίπ[που

Χ]ρύσιππον Σω

Ἀρχεμάχου in line 2 is suggested by the same name in XIV. 3, although the space is rather scanty for so many letters. The two compounds in ἵππος are matched by the two in XIV. 17, 19. Πίσταν occurs in XIII. 12.

## XVI.

Brought with others from Argos to the Central Museum at Athens in the winter of 1893-94, with no notice concerning the exact spot of finding. This was to have been Wheeler's No. XII. The stone is very streaked limestone, .11 m. thick, irregularly broken. The greatest length of inscribed surface from top to bottom, .30 m.; greatest breadth, .23 m. It is not finished off evenly at the top, where the heading shows that we have the original edge. The letters are .01 m. high. A remarkable feature is that in the top line where the stone is chipped off the letters are cut down into the breaks along the edge.

1                    Μ Ν Α Μ Ο Ν Ε Ξ Η Ρ Α Ξ Ο Ι Ε Ι

Α Ρ Ι Ξ Τ Ο Κ Ρ Α Θ Η Ξ Τ Ι Μ Α Γ Ο Ρ Ο Υ

Τ Ε Ο Ξ Τ Η Μ Ε Ν Ι Δ Α Ξ

Γ Υ Ε Υ Ξ Α Ν Τ Α Ξ Ε Ι Ξ Α Υ Τ Ο Υ Ξ

- 5 ΑΡΚΕΙΔΑ ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΜΑ  
 ΛΑΡΑΒΟΥ ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΣ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΦΑΗΝ  
 ΣΙΑΣ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΦΑΗΝΑΣ ΔΑΜΟΙΤΑ  
 Ε ΑΙΣΧΡΩΝΟΣ ΠΩΛΑΘΕΕΣ  
 ΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ ΑΕ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΑ  
 10 ΤΟΣ ΝΑΥΠΛΙΑ ΑΑ ΑΡΜΟΝ  
 ΝΑΣ ΥΑΔΑΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΩ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Κ  
 ΝΙΚΗ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΚΛΕΥΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ  
 ΦΙΛΟΝΙΚΑΣ ΣΜΙΡΕΙΔΑ  
 $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΘΕΟΔΟΣΙΑΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΑ  
 15 ΑΓΑΘΩΝΟΣ ΕΝΑΡΓΕΙ Ν  
 ΞΕΝΑΣ ΚΕΡΚΑΔΑΙ ΘΙΟ  
 ΙΟΚΛΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΩ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΣΩ  
 ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  ΘΙΟΦΑΝ  
 ·ΡΙΤΥΛΛΑΣ ΛΥΚΟΦΡ  
 20 ·ΡΑΤΕΟΣ ΝΑΥΠΛΙ·  
 ····ΔΙΩΝΥΣΙΟΥ Κ  
 ····ΕΙΑΣ ΔΙΟΔΩΡ

1 'Ιερο]μνάμονες Ἦρας οἱ ἐπ  
 'Αριστοκράτης Τιμαγόρου  
 τεος Τημενίδας  
 γνεύσαντας εἰς αὐτούς

[ἐγ

5 'Αρκείδα Ἐρμογένης  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Μα  
 Λαράβου Ἀνδρικός  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Φαήν[ας  
 σίας  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Φαήνας Δαμοιτά[δης  
 ε Αἴσχρωνος Πωλάθεις  
 'Αρχίδος ΑΕ Ἀντιπάτρα

10 τος Ναυπλία ΑΑ Ἀρμον[ία  
 νας Ὑάδαι Φιλιστώ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Κ  
 νικη  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Κλευκράτεος  
 Φιλονίκας Σμυρείδα  
 $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Θεοδοσίας Ῥωμαία[ς

15 'Αγάθωνος ἐν Ἀργεῖ Ν  
 ξένας Κερκάδαι Θιο  
 μόκλα Ἀριστῶ  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Σω  
 Φιλιστίων  $\overline{\text{I}\text{A}\text{E}}$  Θιοφαν  
 Κ]ριτύλλας Λυκόφρ[ων

[Δα

20 κ]ράτεος Ναυπλία  
 . . . . Διωνυσίου κ  
 . . . . εἰας Διόδωρ[ος

[Κλευ

This inscription appears to have reference to certain persons who had become security to the Hieromnemons for certain other persons who were liable for sums of money. Line 4 gives the clue,<sup>20</sup> the rest is merely a list of names, those of the persons liable in the genitive, those of the guarantors in the nominative. The names of the latter are followed by numeral signs. In line 10 the sign is AA, in all other cases it is  $\overline{\text{A}\overline{\text{E}}}$ .<sup>21</sup> It is not improbable that the former denotes two units of some kind, but what the value of the latter may be I have not been able to ascertain. Several peculiarities in methods of noting sums of money appear in inscriptions from the Argolid,<sup>22</sup> but none of them throw light upon the value of this sign.

The regular order of genitive, nominative, numeral, seems interrupted in 9, where 'Αρχιδος can hardly be anything but a genitive. If we suppose it to be a parent's name added in this one case, it is singular that a person should be designated by the mother's name. Another break in this sequence is made by the enigmatical words 'Τάδαι (11) and Κερκάδαι (16) whether these be nominatives plural or datives singular. The equally puzzling word Πωλάθεις (line 8)<sup>23</sup>, makes probably a similar insertion, and so would afford a reason for regarding the others also as nominatives. It is not unlikely that Σμυρείδα[ι, line 13, is a similar case. It is striking that these four words which interrupt the order of cases are the only ones which are enigmatical, although Δάραβος, line 6, looks outlandish and 'Αρκείδας, line 5, and some of the other names are unusual. It is in vain that we seek the key to these unexplained words in such sources as the edicts of Diocletian. That the inscription is from Roman times is evident from the occurrence of the epithet 'Ρωμαίος, a conclusion to which the forms of the letters alone would hardly have led us, although they certainly

<sup>20</sup> ἑγγυεύω, though not given in the lexicons, is contained in WESCHER et FOUCART, *Inscr. de Delphes*, 139.

<sup>21</sup> Although in some cases (lines 9, 11, 12, 17) some strokes of the sign are lacking, it was probably intended as the same sign in all cases.

<sup>22</sup> *SGD.* Nos. 3286 (Argos), 3318 (Nemea), 3325 (Epidauros), 3362 (Troezen), 3384, 3385 (Hermione). See also DITTENBERGER in *Hermes*, vol. VII, pp. 62 ff.

<sup>23</sup> The reading may be ποδαθές, as the second letter looks like an *omicron* changed to an *omega* or vice versa, and the next letter is a possible *delta*. This reading, though dubious, might give a meaning like "swift-foot."

appear to be as late as 200 B. C. A probable conjecture for the words in question is that they are names of certain *gentes* at Argos in Roman times.

XVII.

Two marble fragments, rough at the back, .09 m. thick, both irregularly broken, (a) about .22 m.  $\times$  .22 m.; (b) about .15 m.  $\times$  .25 m. (height): letters in both .06 m.—.07 m. in height, and with large apices.

(a).  $\Psi$  A  $\perp$   $\varsigma$

(b).  $\Psi$   $\Sigma$  E

T O P O

Whether (a) is properly first in order of succession it is impossible to say, as a reconstruction is not to be made out of such scanty fragments. All we can say is that (a) certainly yields in the second line  $\text{Αὐτοκρά}[\tau]ορο[\varsigma]$  and in the first line perhaps  $\text{Ἀν}[\tau]ωνῖνον$ . (b) yields  $\Sigma\epsilon[\beta]αστόν$ . It is in itself highly probable that the Heraeum had a period of bloom under Hadrian and the Antonines.

XVIII.

On a fragment of a round base of limestone which must have had a diameter of about 5 feet, with very elaborate moulding. The inscription is on a band .11 m. broad. Above this is a projecting lip now badly shattered, once .03 m. thick and projecting at least .02 m.; below is a concave moulding .01 m. broad, then a convex one, .02 m. broad; then a band .05 m. broad, with a double mæander pattern. The shape of the piece is like that of a piece of pie, the inscribed surface, *i. e.*, the arc, measuring .24 m.

$\mathbb{M}$  O Height of letters,  $\mathbb{M}$  .025 m., O .02 m.

We have the beginning of the inscription since there is a space of .14 m. before the  $\mathbb{M}$ , whereas the letters  $\mathbb{M}$  and O are only .05 m. apart. It is useless to attempt a restoration. The inscription was probably brief, since other pieces lying at the Heraeum have no letters.

XIX.

On a poros block in a wall between the new temple and the West Building. The block has a face 1.22 m.  $\times$  .32 m. It was uncovered in the Spring of 1895.

$\kappa$   $\vdash$  E O  $\mathbb{M}$  A + O  $\geq$

Κλεόμαχος.

The letters are in general .10 m. high, but omicron is excessively small. It is possible that this inscription is older than No. XII. The three-stroke *sigma* alone would carry it back into the neighborhood of 500 B. C.<sup>24</sup> *Kappa* is the most striking letter in form. At first sight one hardly notices that the upright bar projects above and below its junction with the oblique bars, which do not meet each other. Only on closer notice the upright bar is seen to project slightly. The wide gap between the oblique bars might seem to be a Theraean feature, as the inscription from Thera given in Röhl, *IGA*. No. 454 (Roberts, *Introd. to Greek Epig.* No. 4<sup>b</sup>) has a form in this respect almost exactly parallel. But almost the same peculiarity occurs in the Nikandra inscription (Röhl, *IGA*. 407) and in that on the Apollo-base at Delos (Röhl, *IGA*. 409). In fact we have almost a parallel at Argos itself in Röhl, *IGA*. 31.

## XX.

On a limestone tripod-base, found near the north wall of the West Building, with a diameter of .50 m. and a height of .41 m. The top surface shows four dowel-holes, a large square one in the centre, and three smaller rectangular ones for the legs, at distances of .23 m. apart.

Ο Ε Η Η Ι Ι Κ Ο Ξ. Δέξιλλος.

Height of letters .03 m.—.035 m. The rounded *delta* throws this inscription also back towards the beginning of the fifth century. But its chief interest lies in the doubling of the *xi*. This is paralleled by the Bœotian Δέξιππος, Röhl, *IGA*. 150, and Δέξιππα, *CIG*. 1608, line 6.<sup>25</sup> The turning of *xi* on its side seems to be an Argive peculiarity.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>24</sup> It would fall in Roberts' (*Introd. to Greek Epigraphy*, p. 117) Second period of Argive inscriptions.

<sup>25</sup> For other cases of gemination see G. MEYER, *Gr. Gram.* § 227.

<sup>26</sup> ROBERTS, *Introd. to Greek Epigraphy*, No. 77.

# ADDITIONAL TO THE STAMPED TILES FROM THE HERAEUM.

(*From the Excavations of 1894 and 1895.*)

## I.

Four additional fragments of the Sokles tiles.<sup>1</sup>

- (a)     $\varepsilon \Omega K \wedge H \varepsilon$  .
- (b)     $\varepsilon \Omega K /$  .
- (c)     $\varepsilon \Omega K \dots \varepsilon A$  .
- (d)                       $\backslash P X I T E K T \Omega N$  .

As these were found in various spots, (a) at the north side of the West Building, (c) and (d) on and near the steps of the East chamber, we still have no clue as to the building on which these large tiles were used.

## II.

A small, thin, flat piece, .08 m.  $\times$  .05 m., nothing like the Sokles tiles, yet bearing the letters

o | o | H .

These seem to indicate the same stamp that was applied at the bottom of the Sokles tile which is found entire in the Polytechnikon at Athens, *i. e.*,  $\Delta A M O I O I H P A \Sigma$ .<sup>2</sup> The dimensions of the letters coincide exactly, their height being .015 m., except in the case of the *omicrons*, which are only half as high.

On a piece of tile painted black, with considerable curvature, are the letters  $M O I O I$ . As the stamp is entire at the right end, it did not in this case have  $H P A \Sigma$ . Otherwise the letters are the same.

<sup>1</sup> AM. JOUR. ARCH. IX, p. 341 ff. I saw in the Museum at Argos another fragment of the same series, up to that time (April 30, 1895) overlooked. It bore the mark of the American excavators "West Stoa." This yields  $T \Omega N$ . In the same museum at the same time I noticed also a tile fragment with the monogram  $\text{K}$  for  $\kappa \lambda$ , which has an exact counterpart in a fragment now in the Museum at Athens.

<sup>2</sup> AM. JOUR. ARCH. IX, p. 342.

## III.

A fragment found at the close of the season of 1895, .16 m. × .11 m. The field of the stamp is .10 m. × .05 m. The letters are .02 m. high.

Ε Π Ι Κ Ο Ρ  
Μ Α Κ Ι Α

As the letters agree in size with the Ε Π Μ Α mentioned in this JOURNAL, Vol. IX, p. 350, this must be a duplicate of that. We thus have the complete stamp, and are left with a puzzle. We should expect ἐπί to be a preposition, and look for a following genitive.<sup>3</sup> But Κορμακία can hardly be a name either Greek or Roman.

## IV.

Two fragments of somewhat different dimensions, one .18 m. × .18 m. and another .16 m. × .19 m., one with a raised border .05 m. above the stamp, and the other without it, but both yielding exactly the same letters.

Υ Ο ϐ Ι Ξ Δ = . . — δέιρον.

The letters are .01 m.—.012 m. high. This is a case of a stamp reversed in which the character ϐ=ρ was not reversed like the other letters.<sup>4</sup>

It is singular that the break should occur in both pieces at exactly the same place, leaving us in doubt whether we have the genitive of Δείρας or of some longer name.

## V.

Fragment of absolutely flat tile, .02 m. thick, .26 m. × .25 m., with letters .02 m. high.

Κ Λ Ο Ι Ε Ε Θ Ε Ν Η Ε . Κλουισθένης.

The square *sigmas* cannot belong to a date much before the beginning of the Christian era, and the contamination of οι and ει would seem to indicate a date much later still. Such a phenomenon in Attica would hardly date before the third century A. D.<sup>5</sup> For a duplicate of this stamp, cf. *Am. J. Arch.* IX, p. 350.

<sup>3</sup> AM. JOUR. ARCH. Vol. IX, p. 348.

<sup>4</sup> AM. JOUR. ARCH. IX, p. 349.

<sup>5</sup> MEISTERHANS, *Gram. Att. Insch.* p. 46, § 16, 10.

## VI.

But the pearl of the tile-inscriptions from the Heraeum is on the fragment of the upper face of the edge of a huge bowl, which must have had a diameter of about three feet. The fragment was found in 1894 "at the West end of the South Slope, behind the retaining wall of the West Building, mixed up with a quantity of early pottery and figurines."

The letters are not stamped, so as to appear raised as in those hitherto mentioned, but are incised, cut into the clay when it was moist. The inscribed face of the fragment is .22 m.  $\times$  .06 m. The letters are .03 m. high.

Λ Μ Θ Ε Ρ Α Μ Ε Ι Μ Ι τ]ās Ἡρας εἰμί.

This inscription judging by Α and Ε and above all by Μ=σ must be considerably older than No. XII of the inscriptions on stone. It must date at least as far back as 500 B. C.

While it may belong to a large amphora, it may also be a lustral bowl. It might be the very bowl in which the mad king Kleomenes of Sparta dipped his bloody hands before performing his bootless sacrifice so graphically described by Herodotus (VI. 81 ff).

NOTE.—Professor J. R. WHEELER desires me to call attention to the fact that the name Hybrilas (*cf.* *AJA.* IX, pp. 353, 548) is found also in the list of Proxeni, *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1891, p. 412, line 10 of the inscription, and in BAZIN, *Archiv. de Miss. Scient.* II, 369.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.